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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILERS ADVISE THAT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

New Use for Cavalry in European Armies.

The late Rebellion in this country was a revolution affecting not only the political and social status of the country, but one developing singularly important innovations in science and the arts, particularly in the military art. Not the least remarkable of these was the revolution produced in the organization and use of cavalry. In the time of Napoleon, and even down to the peace of Villafranca, the cavalry of a European army were its "wings." Aside from its duty in covering the flanks of the infantry, the cavalry was only used in pursuit of the enemy, or in covering a retreat. Instead of using it as the "wings," we employed cavalry during our late war as the "eyes of the army." It was kept in the front, and, ready to force forward, forming a perfect cordon of videttes around a moving or encamped force. It seldom fought as cavalry, but as infantry, and before the war ended the cavalry came to be familiarly called the "mounted infantry."

We organized independent armies of this mounted infantry, which, accompanied by horse artillery, raided through every part of the enemy's territory, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. It was organized, service against the lines of communication and the storehouses of the enemy. It appears by the late news from Europe that this use has not been lost upon at least one of the European powers. Prussia, it will be remembered, was weak enough to detail and instruct large numbers of the officers of her army to come to this country and observe our mode of fighting, and they fought on both sides during our late struggle. What they witnessed was remembered and has been promptly acted upon. The Prussian cavalry, one of the best in Europe, has learned a lesson from us; and the whole Prussian system of organization, as far as this arm of their service is concerned, is to be changed. Under the old organization a large number of regiments of cavalry were organized to each corps d'armee, and performed duty as the wings of that corps.

Under the new organization only one cavalry regiment is allowed to a corps, to be used just as we used them, as videttes and body-guards; while the remainder is to be organized into a heavy force of horse artillery, into a large independent army, to move, independently of the infantry, upon unguarded points and lines of communication, and to lay waste and destroy the enemy's communications, and to detail troops in the thickly settled agricultural districts of Europe would be formidable indeed; and a successful raid would materially affect the issues of a campaign.

This is a very important and admirable innovation, but it may prove a very dangerous one in the hands of our European amateur imitators. Organizing a great army is one thing, and finding great leaders is another. Good organizers are seldom great leaders, as witness McClellan and Halleck. The Prussians may find their cavalry as raiders in very dangerous positions unless they possess such leaders as we had to conduct them. The importation of our ideas is all very well, but our Prussian friends must not forget to import something of the dash of Sheridan, the daring of Kautsky, the boldness of Hooker, the boldness and nonchalance of Steedman, the enterprise of Wilson, the vigor of Sherman, the tenacity of Thomas, and the genius of Grant.

The Military Situation in Germany.

From the Times. We presume the future historian will date the opening of this great war from the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and the consequent retreat of the weak Austrian force before superior numbers. This at once consolidated Prussian power in the north. It bound, for the present, the Elbe Duchies firmly to Prussia, and it left to the two Mecklenburgs, wedged in between Brandenburg and Holstein, no other alternative but close alliance, if not actual incorporation with Prussia. This was the easier, as the feeling, both of the people and sovereigns of Strelitz and Schwerin, favored such a course. But it also isolated the three Hanseatic cities—Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen—from any support of the Bund; and though their quota in men for the army is rather insignificant, the maritime, commercial, and financial aid they might have rendered would not have been inconsiderable. Thus Prussia, with one quick stroke of sound military policy, fortified herself in the north, and secured a position under stress of skillful treatment could have achieved only at the cost of war.

In the west and south Prussia has acted with equal vigor, and so far with equal success. The Diet, on the 14th of June, having voted the mobilization of the Federal Army, Prussia at once declared the Confederation dissolved; made known its purpose to consider all the States that voted in favor of the proposition as enemies of Prussia unless they immediately agreed to arm and would at once proclaim neutrality; and as no such powers concerned acceded to this demand of Prussia, she began her movements, and on the 16th Prussian armies entered Hanover, Electorate Hesse, and Saxony. This was a bold move, but well conceived and well carried out. It did for Prussia in the west what her occupation of Holstein had done for her in the north—it consolidated her power in that direction. Looking at the map, it will be seen that between the eastern half of Prussia and Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, her western dependencies, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, and Ducal Saxe, stretch from north to south, from the North Sea down to near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Their adhering to the Diet broke the continuity of the Prussian line, for offense as well as defense—would have completely isolated her possessions on the Rhine, and exposed her to attack from the armies of the Bund on the lower Elbe, thus threatening to her off again from Holstein, and nullify all the benefits she had obtained by its occupation. This was surely danger enough to be averted by quick and bold action. Hence, without giving the Diet time to move its armies, or even to concentrate them for the present defense of these States, Prussia occupied Hanover and Cassel, and, after a short fight, Darmstadt also.

By this Prussia, as a result of but a two days' campaign, has sole possession and control of Northern Germany from the Belgian to the Russian frontier, and her far south arm has advanced—a result the importance of which, considering it in a military point of view, can hardly be overestimated. Prussia now presents an unbroken line to her adversaries towards the south, just as in the beginning of the war she presented an unbroken line to the North from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. That there is a great advantage in this, no one can deny; and whereas some of its advantages lie with her, others are hers by the simultaneous movement into Saxony sprang from different motives, and was undertaken for a different object. The occupation of Hanover and the two Hesses, though apparently an offensive advance, was, in reality, a defensive one, as we have shown in order to protect the western provinces and the northern frontier of Prussia from attack. The march to Dresden and the great offensive move in Prussian strategy, though it may appear to be to some extent a defensive one, that is, undertaken with a view to prevent the Austrians from holding Dresden and Leipzig, and thence Breslau, Magdeburg, and Berlin on one side, and Breslau and Posen on the other. It is undoubtedly intended to attack the Austrians on their line from Karlsruhe to

Paradise in Bohemia, and probably has been attempted ere this. The Austrian cantonments are said to extend all along the Bohemian and Silesian frontier, reaching up to Graecow. This would give us the left wing of Benedek's army in the valley of the Elbe. Should the Prussians defeat him there, they might, as we used to say in our own war, "double him up," that is, drive his left wing east, back upon his right in Moravia and Austria, and break his communications with Bavaria, and compel him to leave an open road down into the heart of Austria. A heavy diversion in Silesia, and even in Austrian Poland, by the Prussian forces, might be calculated upon to employ the hovering troops there, preventing them from succoring Benedek's lines in Bohemia, and thus bringing success to the plan. That some such, or a similar campaign is contemplated by the Prussians, we think we can gather from their recent movements.

So far, then, as we have seen, the Prussians have been fully successful. But there are some disadvantages connected with the positions they have gained which we ought not to overlook. It will be remembered that the first successful campaign against the South was planned upon the idea of breaking the line of communication, not striking it perpendicularly at one point. The capture of Fort Donelson and Henry followed, and the South not only never regained the loss, but from that time was completely crippled in the West. Now the Prussian line extends from Coblenz on the Rhine, over Glessen, Dresden, into Silesia, ending at Oderberg; it is almost a straight line, extending over the whole of Germany. It is too long for both offensive and defensive purposes. It is the same mistake that the South made in the beginning, when they attempted to do too much.

We already see a powerful Federal army around Frankfurt to attack the Prussians at Glessen and Wetzlar. Should the Prussians be defeated, their line would be broken and all the benefits gained by the occupation of Hanover in imminent danger. A defeat near Frankfurt would compel a retreat all over the whole line and necessitate the evacuation of Saxony, just as the defeat at Fort Donelson compelled the South to evacuate the entire line of communication, and hold on the Mississippi above Island No. 10. But this position of the Prussians has this other disadvantage, that they cannot advance any considerable distance unless they move their whole line, for they have no opportunity of slipping through a gap into their rear, endangering their communications and base of supplies.

A Parallel.

From the Daily News. The demonstrations of joy and gratitude with which our people are wont to celebrate the anniversary of the day that ushered their republic into existence should be encouraged, for, if offered in sincerity, they serve to perpetuate the sentiment that inspired the patriots of old when they proclaimed their disincorporation from a foreign yoke. But we have gained nothing beyond memories of a glorious past, if having been reclaimed from the sway of the mother country, we permit the turbulence and ambition of factions at home to impose a despotism equally oppressive and humiliating. The record of the great republics that have lived and perished before us attest that it is easier to achieve independence than to preserve it. The men who purchased liberty with their blood, who earned it by their valor, fortitude, and such sacrifices as only a pure and devoted patriotism will endure, appreciate its worth, and guard it with the vigilance of the mariner who, having weathered the storm, knows that the ship still floats upon a treacherous sea, and that the calm waters may again be troubled by a wind.

The Democratic Address.

From the World. The Democratic Senators and Representatives who have signed the address favoring the Union Convention are obviously acting not in their character of Congressmen, not even in their character of Democrats, but in the character of simple citizens. The issue of a political address by members of Congress is an old usage which has been obsolete for a whole generation. Since the era of national conventions, the delegates to those bodies have, in their collective capacity, been the constituted organs for expressing the views of their respective parties, and the national committees which they appoint have been the regular authority for issuing calls for the assembling of conventions. Members of Congress, when nominated by a district convention, are selected without reference to other political duties than such as devolve on them as members of the National Legislature. It may be true that their representative capacity makes them the proper exponents of party views in an unexpected emergency; but they cannot be deemed representatives of their party when they assist in a movement which looks to the building up of a new organization. As citizens, they have a perfect right to favor or participate in any political movement they choose, but having been delegated with no authority for that purpose, they neither represent (nor bind) anybody but themselves.

The probable purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to form a new political party. The political views expressed both in the call and the address are such as no true Union man can take exception to; and the question whether a new party is the fittest means, or a desirable adjunct to other means, for giving their effect, is a fair topic of discussion. Even if, after full discussion and consideration, it should be decided in the affirmative, that affirmative decision does not dissolve the Democratic party. The Philadelphia Convention, most obviously, will have no commission to do anything of the kind. Whatever may be its success, it is not called by the Democratic party, has no authority to speak for the Democratic party; it cannot in any way limit or restrain the free action of the Democratic party, exerted through its customary channels. The Democratic party is a patriotic, compact, and time-honored organization. It made the history of the country so long as that history was glorious. It has consistently cherished all the aims proposed by the leaders of the new movement; and up to the present moment has been the chief hope of the country. It is not a supposable case that this honored organization can be abandoned.

If the new movement should have the greatest success conceivable, it cannot supplant the Democratic party. At best it will run parallel with it. The Democratic State Conventions, the Democratic Congressional District Conventions, and, in due time, the Democratic National Convention, will be held precisely as if the new movement had not been. If the proposed Convention proves a success, it will, of course, appoint a National Central Committee, with the usual power to call Conventions, and will proceed to perfect its party machinery by appointing local committees in the several States. If the Democratic party is a patriotic, compact, and time-honored organization, it will at the same times and places as those of the Democratic party, mutual committees of conference may bring their actions, as distinct bodies into harmony. If things shall take this form, and reach this result, the new movement may serve a good purpose. It will then form an important branch of an allied army against the common enemy.

The political value of this new movement depends upon two possibilities. President Johnson proposes to organize, and give it his vigorous support. This is one possibility. The Union-loving people of the United States may regard with great partiality and favor a party organized by the President, and of which the President acknowledges himself as the head. This is the other possibility. If both of these possibilities should ripen into facts, the movement now inaugurated may prove of great public utility. The reluctance thus far evinced by the President to separate himself from the political party by whose votes he was elected, has been the chief difficulty of the political situation. But for this, the Democratic party (and with it his policy) would have triumphed in the spring elections. In consequence of this, the President has been obliged to appoint a party to be used to elect a radical government, and legislatures. So far as the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention is to construct a bridge on which the President can retreat from the party affiliations by which he has thus far been bound, all conservative citizens must approve of it. We presume this will be the practical effect of the Philadelphia Convention, if the numbers, courage, enthusiasm, and geographical distribution of its members shall furnish evidence of a strong popular support.

It is not in the power of a few public men to inaugurate a political party at their will. Parties are not made, but grow. Political conjurers may "call spirits from the vasty deep," but it avails nothing if the spirits will not come. If the people shall regard this movement with favor, nothing can obstruct its success. It is their prerogative to form new parties; and on them it depends whether the new movement shall be a success, or the futile effort of leaders who have no following. The ends it proposes to accomplish are respectable, and its support of the people will render it important. For ourselves, we shall be gratified by all indications that it is likely to receive a strong popular support.

The Times has persistently misrepresented this movement in a manner calculated to damage it in the estimation of Democrats. It has stated the purposes of that journal to represent the August Convention as a means of "nationalizing the Republican party." The fact that the Times was the first public journal permitted to know that such a call was in contemplation, and that it kept recommending it for several days before it appeared, naturally created a presumption that that journal was authorized to expound its objects. It is no wonder that Democrats who had that impression upon them with distrust, and, therefore, not in the call to justify the Times' representations; and the fact that it was approved by two such sterling Democrats as Hendricks and Noyes tended to counteract an impression which the present address of all the Democratic members of Congress must wholly remove.

The country needs no assurance that these gentlemen are engaged in no attempt to "nationalize the Republican party." The movement, accordingly, be no longer prejudiced in the mind of the people by the misrepresentations of its character and purpose. The vigorous and indignant disclaimers of the radical journals (that is to say, of a great majority of the Republican press) equally prove that the Times made in a false account of the South made in the beginning, when they attempted to do too much.

It is clear, therefore, despite the representations of the Times, that this is a movement which all conservative men may safely encourage. In the countenance given to it by the signers of the Democratic address, we have a guarantee of its honesty and good faith—a guarantee that it is not a mere trick of crafty Republicans to rejuvenate the Republican party, and promote its perpetuity. In no view, therefore, can its success be a detriment to the Union cause. If, as seems probable, it shall win sufficient support to be a permanent and able ally, the Democratic party will cordially greet it as a sister organization, and be ready to co-operate with it, in a liberal spirit, as to the best means of restoring the Union—the great paramount object common to both.

A Parallel.

From the Daily News. The demonstrations of joy and gratitude with which our people are wont to celebrate the anniversary of the day that ushered their republic into existence should be encouraged, for, if offered in sincerity, they serve to perpetuate the sentiment that inspired the patriots of old when they proclaimed their disincorporation from a foreign yoke. But we have gained nothing beyond memories of a glorious past, if having been reclaimed from the sway of the mother country, we permit the turbulence and ambition of factions at home to impose a despotism equally oppressive and humiliating. The record of the great republics that have lived and perished before us attest that it is easier to achieve independence than to preserve it. The men who purchased liberty with their blood, who earned it by their valor, fortitude, and such sacrifices as only a pure and devoted patriotism will endure, appreciate its worth, and guard it with the vigilance of the mariner who, having weathered the storm, knows that the ship still floats upon a treacherous sea, and that the calm waters may again be troubled by a wind.

But those to whom the priceless inheritance comes as a gift are too apt to undervalue the inestimable treasure. Our forefathers bequeathed to us the pure gold of republicanism, tried in the crucibles of deadly contention, but let us reflect upon our political condition to-day, and confess that we have permitted the virgin ore to be contaminated with a base alloy. The principles that inspired the men of '76 have been abandoned; the sovereignty of the States established ninety years ago has been supplanted, and the most precious gems that graced the brows of the fair goddess of our nationality have been torn away by the violence of faction, and their places supplied with false stones and times that glow with the darkness of anarchy and fanaticism with a pale, stony, and deceptive light. Well may we paraphrase the Italian's lament—Roma! Roma! Roma! Non a più come era prima.

The same outrages that were perpetrated by Great Britain in our American colonies, and that finally kindled the Revolutionary fires that eventually burst into the blaze of freedom, have been repeated by the radicals in Congress upon the Southern people.

They have refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

They have erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither and thither swarms of officers, to harass the Southern people and eat out their substance. They have affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. They have imposed taxes upon the Southern people without the consent of their legislatures. They have taken away their charters, abolished their most valuable laws, and have altered fundamentally the powers of their governments. They have suspended Southern legislatures, they have declared themselves invested with the power to legislate for the South in all cases whatever.

We have but quoted the enumeration of wrongs against which our fathers protested in the Declaration of Independence, and we appeal to the wisdom of the present Congress to show that the result is a faithful representation of the policy pursued towards the South. What, then, must have been the mood of the Southern people on Wednesday in their celebrations of the anniversary of the republic's birth? The words of the Declaration of Independence, if they had the heart to read or to listen to that sublime production of pure patriotism, must have keenly reminded them of their own condition, deprived of their republicanism, denied representation, governed by Federal military commissions and the agents of Federal consuls, and subjected to the will of an arrogant and fanatical Northern faction. The celebration of the Fourth of July must have been to them, under the circumstances, a painful solemnization of their own misfortune and subjugation. We trust that the radical members of Congress did not neglect the will of an arrogant and fanatical Northern faction. The celebration of the Fourth of July must have been to them, under the circumstances, a painful solemnization of their own misfortune and subjugation. We trust that the radical members of Congress did not neglect the will of an arrogant and fanatical Northern faction.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARISE SCIENTIFIC COURSE AT LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this department, designed to be a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and useful in life. ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, or AGRICULTURE and INSTITUTIONS of our country. For Circulars apply to President CATTILL, or to Prof. J. B. YOUNG, Secretary of the Faculty, Easton, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING A LADRO COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 211 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866. The Transfer Book of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and reopened on Friday, July 1st, 1866. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash on and after July 15th, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 203 1/2 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866. At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transferees will be closed on and after July 15th, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 15th. CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 245 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and after the 15th day of July. Transferees will be closed on and after the 15th instant. E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—ALL goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWAY L.L.F. will, on and after this date be received and forwarded from the Philadelphia Railroad Depot, FIFTEENTH and MARKET STREETS. S. B. KINGSTON, Agent Philadelphia & Aft. Road.

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